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AZAD HIND GOVERNMENT

A GUIDE

NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE
Supreme Head of Free India Government

☆

By
MUKUNDALAL SIRCAR

[Price Five Annas]

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INTRODUCTION.

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After the failure of the Second Round Table Conference in London (Subhas Babu opposed all along against participation in such conferences) the revolutionary mind of Subhas Babu was awake again to the realities of the political situation in India in the context of international politics. In the midst of calm reflection within the prison walls of the Madras Penitentiary (September, 1932) Subhas first planned the structure of a parallel Government, developed its ideas further while he was in Europe, propagated the same through his numerous writings and speeches in India before the last war broke out in 1939 and utlimately, he materialised his scheme by forming a Provisional Government of Free India As a natural corollary to the establishment of that Government, it waged war against the 200 years' standing aggressor – Britain and her ally America in the last war, with the aid of its own fighting force – the Indian National Army. To-day the whole of India is pulsated and thrilled with the dynamic drive given by Netaji's Government and his I. N. A. For obvious reasons the I. N. A. had to stage a retreat but the country has no other alternative for the time being than waiting for the next opportunity to flare up both internally and externally.

The Forward Bloc – the political organisation founded by Netaji before he left the shores of India, is the only party in India, which stands uncompromising to the core against British Imperialism and an alien rule. This party stands for undisguised and immediate preparation for the Azad Hind Government in various parts of the country on the models of Netaji's Free India Provisional Government.

The Forward Bloc stands for the formation of Panchayats in villages and towns, fields and factories which will function as organs of struggles and for seizure of power during the revolutionary epoch and as organs of administration when the Power has been established and asserted.

With a view to focus further the attention of the revolutionaries in general and our party members in particular, I have incorporated in this pamphlet some important documents on the basis of which they can advance their process of preparation, form the Azad Hind Dal and carry on a relentless propaganda for successful celebration of the Azad Hind Government Foundation Day on the 21st October next.

Central Office :
Saidun-Nisa Estate, Tukaram Javji Road,
Bombay, 7. 2nd October, 1946.

Mukundalal Sircar,
Secretary,
All India Forward Bloc.

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FREE INDIA GOVERNMENT

(HUKUMAT-e-AZAD HIND)

It was at 10-30 in the morning of 21st October, 1943, that the dream of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose since 1927 when he came out of Burma Jails, materialised by the Proclamation broadcast to the world of the Free India Provisional Government. Netaji walked majestically into the Hall wherein a large number of delegates from among the Indians in South East Asia assembled at Dai Toa Gekijo, Soynan (Singapore) to take the Oath of Allegiance to their Motherland - India, and broadcast the following Proclamatien. It is a memorable day in the annals of political history of India. This Day is going to be observed as the 4th Anniversary of the Azad Hind Government Day all over India to inspire the people of India to further activity to accomplish the unfulfilled task of Netaji in transforming the Provisional Governmemt into a permanent apparatus of the future Socialist Republic of India.

PROCLAMATION.

"After their first defeat at the hands of the British units 1757 in Bengal, the Indian people fought an uninterrupted series of hard and bitter battles over a stretch of one hundred years. The history of this period teems with examples of unparalleled heroism and self-sacrifice. And, in the pages of that history, the names of Sirajuddoula and Mohan Lal of Bengal, Haider Ali, Tippu Sultan and Velu Tampi of South India, Appa Sahib Bhonsle and Peshwa Baji Rao of Maharashtra, the Begums of Oudh, Sardar Shyam Singh Atariwala of Punjab and last, but not least, Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi, Tantia Topi, Maharaj Kunwar Singh of Dumraon and Nana Sahib-among others the names of these warriors are for ever engraved in letters of gold.

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Unfortunately for us, our forefathers did not at first realise that British constituted a great threat to the whole of India and they did not, therefore, put up a united front against the enemy. Ultimately, when the Indian people were roused to the reality of the situation, they made a concerted move and under the flag of Bahadur Shah, in 1857, they fought their last war as free men. In spite of a series of brilliant victories in the early stages of this war, ill-luck and faulty leadership gradually brought about their final collapse and subjugation. Nevertheless such heroes as the Rani of Jhansi, Tantia Topi, Kunwar Singh and Nana Sahib live like eternal stars in the nation's memory to ispire us to greater deeds of sacrifice and valour.

Forcibly disarmed by the British after 1857 and subjected to terror and brutality, the Indian people lay prostrate for a while but with the birth of Indian National Congress in 1885, there came a new awakening. From 1885 till the end of last world war, the Indian pepople in their endeavour to recover their lost liberty, tried all possible methods, namely, agitation and propaganda, boycott of British goods, terrorism and sabotage – and finally armed revolutions. But all these efforts failed for a time. Ultimately, in 1920, when the Indian people, haunted by a sense of failure, were groping for a new method, Mahatma Gandhi came forward with the new weapon of non-co-operation and civil disobedience.

For two decades thereafter the Indian people went through a phase of intense patriotic activity. The message of freedom was carried to every Indian home. Through personal example, people were taught to suffer, to sacrifice and to die in the cause of freedom. From the centre to the remotest village the people were knit together into one political organisation. Thus, the Indian people

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not only recovered their political consciousness, but became a political entity once again. They could now speak with one voice and strive with one will for one common goal. From 1937 to 1939, through the work of the Congress Ministries in eight provinces, they gave proof of their readiness and their capacity to administer their own affairs.

Thus, on the eve of the present world war, the stage was set for the final struggle for India's liberation. During the course of this war, Germany, with the help of her allies, has dealt shattering blows to our enemy in Europe, while Nippon, with the help of her allies, has inflicted a knockout blow to our enemy in East Asia. Favoured by a most happy combination of circumstances, the Indian people to-day have a wonderful opportunity for achieving their national emancipation.

For the first time in recent history, Indians abroad have also been politically roused and united in one organisation. They are not only thinking and feeling in tune with their countrymen at home, but are also marching in step with them, along the path to freedom. In East Asia, in particular, over two million Indians are now organised as one solid phalanx, inspired by the slogan of "Total Mobilisation" and in front of them stand the seried ranks of India's Army of Liberation, with the slogan "Onward to Delhi", on their lips.

Having goaded Indians to desperation by its hypocrisy and having driven them to starvation and death by plunder and loot, British rule in India has forfeited the goodwill of the Indian people altogether and is now living a precarious existence. It needs but a flame to destroy the last vestige of that unhappy rule. To light that flame is the task of India's Army of Liberation. Assured of the enthusiastic support of the civil population at home and also of a large section of Britian's Indian Army, and backed by

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gallant and invincible allies abroad but relying in the first instance on its own strength, India's Army of Liberation is confident of fulfilling its historic role.

Now that the dawn of freedom is at hand, it is the duty of the Indian people to set up a Provisional Government of their own, and launch the last struggle under the banner of that Government. But with all the Indian leaders in prison and the people at home totally disarmed, it is not possible to set up a Provisional Government within India or to launch an armed struggle under the aegis of that Government. It is, therefore, the duty of the Indian Independence League in East Asia, supported by all patriotic Indians at home and abroad, to undertake this task-the task of setting up a Provisional Government of Azad Hind (Free India) and of conducting the last fight for freedom, with the help of the Army of Liberation (that is the Azad Hind Fauj or the Indian National Army) organised by the League.

Having been constituted as the Provisional Government of Azad Hind by the Indian Independence League in East Asia, we enter upon our duties with a full sense of the responsibility that has devolved on us. We pray that Providence may bless our work and our struggle for the emancipation of our Motherland. And we hereby pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades in arms to the cause of her freedom, of her welfare and her exultation among the nations of the world.

It will be the task of the Provisional Government to launch and to conduct the struggle that will bring about expulsion of the British and of their allies from the soil of India. It will then be the task of the Provisional Government to bring about the establishment of permanent National Government of Azad Hind constituted in accordance with the will of the Indian people and enjoying their confidence.

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After the British and their allies are overthrown and until a permanent National Government of Azad Hind is set up on Indian soil, the Provisional Government will administer the affairs of the country in trust for the Indian people.

The Provisional Government is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Indian. It guarantees religious liberty, as well as equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens. It declares its firm resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally and transcending all the differences cunningly fostered by an alien government in the past.

In the name of God, in the name of bygone generation who have welded the Indian people into one nation and in the name of the dead heroes who have bequeathed to us a tradition of heroism and self-sacrifice, we call upon the Indian people to rally round our banner and to strike for India's freedom. We call upon them to launch the final struggle against the British and all their allies in India and to prosecute the struggle with valour and perseverance and with full faith in final Victory until the enemy is expelled from Indian soil and the Indian people are once again a Free Nation."

Signed on behalf of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, Subhas Chandra Bose (Head of the State, Prime Minister and Minister for War and Foreign Affairs); Mrs. Lakshmi (Women's Organisation), Mr. S, A. Ayer, (publicity & propaganda); Lt. Col. A. C. Chatterjee, (Finance); Lt. Col. Aziz Ahmed, Lt. Col. N. S. Bhagat, Lt. Col. J. K. Bhonsle, Lt. Col. Gulzara Singh, Lt. Col. M. Z. Kiani, Lt. Col. A. D. Loganadhan, Lt. Col. Eshan Quadir, Lt. Col. Shah Nawaz (Representatives of the armed forces); Mr. A. M. Sahay, Secretary (with ministerial rank); Mr. Rash Behari Bose, (Supreme Adviser); Mr. Karim Gani; Mr. Debnath Das,

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Mr. D. M. Khan, Mr. A. Yellappa, Mr. J. Thivy, Sardar Ishar Singh (Adviser), Mr. A. N. Sarkar (Legal Adviser), Syonan, October 21, 1943.

NETAJI'S STATEMENT ON THE PROCLAMATION.

As a student of history and in particular, of revolutions in different parts of the world, during 22 years of public life, I always felt that what India was lacking in her fight for freedom were two things—a National Army and a National Government to lead that Army to battle. In the course of present war, thanks to the brilliant victories achieved by the armed forces of Nippon, it became possible for Indians in East Asia to organise the Indian Indepnedence League and the Indian National Army.

The creation of a National Army gave reality and seriousness to the whole Independence Movement in East Asia. f this Army had not been organised, the Independence League in East Asia would have been a mere propaganda organ. With the creation of the National Army, it became possible, as well as necessary, to set up a Provisional Government Azad Hind (Free India). The Government is born out of the Indian Independence League for the the purpose of launching and directing final struggle for india's freedom.

In setting up this provisional Government, they are, on the one hand, meeting the exigencies of the Indian situation and are, on the other, following in the footsteps of history. In recent times the Irish people set up their Provisional Government in 1916. The Czechs did the same during the last world war. And, after the last world war the Turks under the leadership of Mustapha Kemal, set up their Provisional Government in Anatolia. In our case, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind will not be like a normal peacetime Government. Its functions and its composition will be of a unique kind. It will be a fighting

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organisation, the main object of which will be to launch and conduct the last war against the British and their allies in India. Consequently, only such departments will be run by the Government as will be necessary for the launching and the prosecution of struggle for liberty.

The Cabinet will consist of a certain number of members who will represent the civil departments of the Government—while there will be others representing the armed forces of the Government. Since the purpose of the Government is to fight for Independence, the armed forces have been given a large representation on the Cabinet. Besides the ordinary Minisiters of the Cabinet, provision has been made for a number of Advisers to the Cabinet. In this manner, the Provisional Government will maintain close and organic connection with the entire Indian community in East Asia and mobilise all their resources for the coming struggle. When the Provisional Government is transferred to Indian soil, it will assume the functions of a normal Government operating in its own territory. Many new departments will then be started. With the formation of a Provisional Government of Azad Hind, the Indian Independence Movement has obtained all the preconditions of success. It remains now to start the final struggle for freedom. This will begin when the Indian National Army crosses the frontier of India and commence its historic march to Delhi. This March will end only when the Anglo-Americans are expelled from India and the Indian National flag is hoisted over the Viceroy's House in New Delhi.

RECOGNITION OF AZAD HIND GOVERNMENT.

The Provisional Government of Azad Hind has been established under the leadership of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. The Imperial Japanese Government, confident that this marks an epoch-making step towards the long cherished aspiration of the people of India for the consummation

of an Independent India, has recognised the government as the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and hereby declares that every possible assistance and support will be afforded to the latter's efforts for the achievement of its aim. "Japanese Govt.'s statement dated 23rd Oct. 1943."

CIVIL VOLUNTEERS FOR AZAD HIND FAUJ (INA) ENROLMENT FORM.

You are warned that if after enrolment it is found that you have given a false answer to any of the following questions, you will be punished in accordance with the law laid down by the Indian Independence League.

1. Name (in block letters).
2. Address. Village–Post Office, Thana, Tahsil, District, Province.
3. Age.
4. What are your qualifications :—(a) educational, (b) linguistic, (c) technical.
5. Married or single. If married, where is your family now? Number of children alive.
6. Have you ever been imprisoned by the civil power (what for)?
7. How employed at present?
8. Have you ever served in the Army? If so, for how long and in what capacity?
9. Are you willing to go and serve wherever the I. I. L. orders you, whether in the I. N. A. or in any other capacity?

I.....solemnly declare that the above answers made by me te the above questions are true and that I am willing to sign the attached pledge.

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLING OFFICER.

I certify that the answers to the above questions were

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given and recorded by me (or in my presence) at the..... day of.....

Signature of Enrolling Officer.

DESCRIPTION ON ENROLMENT.

To be completed by Recruiting Officer or (Local Chairman or Secretary of the I. I. League.)

Age years Chest Minimum Inch.
Height ft. Inch. Measurement max. Inch.

To be completed by Medical Officer.

I consider him.....for the Army. (Insert here 'fit' or 'unfit').

Identification marks.

Dated.....

Place..... Medical Officer.

Note :—(a) General health must be above average. Should have no disability which is likely to interfere with Military duties. (b) Men who have no family encumbrance here will be preferred. (c) Men who can read and write at least in their mother tongue would be preferred.

PLEDGE.

1. I hereby voluntarily and of my own free will join and enlist myself in the Civil Volunteers' Organisation of the Indian Independence League.

2. I solemnly and sincerely dedicate myself to India and hereby pledge my life for her Freedom. I will serve India and the Indian Independence Movement to my fullest capacity even at the risk of my life.

3. In serving the country I shall seek no personal advantage for myself.

4. I will regard all Indians as my brothers and sisters without distinction of religion, language or territory.

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5. I will faithfully and without hesitation obey and carry out all orders and instructions given to me by the Indian Independence League and I will carry out all just and lawful commands of my superior officers under whom I may be required to serve from time to time.

Date.....Place..... .....1946.

Signature.

AZAD HIND DAL.

It may be recalled that the Azad Hind Dal which was functioning as a semi-military organisation of the Indian National Army in East Asia, recorded a glorious service to the cause of India's freedom movement.

Now, the Azad Hind Dal has been organised in India by the Forward Bloc units and members in different provinces. It is functioning creditably specially at a time when the country is facing a chaotic situation in its political arena.

In order to facilitate the proper functioning and effective work of the Azad Hind Dal the Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc has given some instructions and opinions in the following terms :—

OBJECT.

The object of the Azad Hind Dal is to train the men and women of India in free citizenship, to make them efficient and disciplined in the service of the country and to remove all the weaknesses that hinder our national advance in the direction of making India a great, independent and modern Power and to accomplish the unfulfilled task of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in accordance with his ideals, his spirit and his vision.

ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP.

All men and women of India, without distinction of caste, creed or community, who pledge themselves to the

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attainment of the aforementioned object of the Azad Hind Dal shall be eligible for membership of the Dal. The Dal ventures to claim the sympathy as well as the moral and material support of all Indians including the professional classes and the services who are undoubtedly actuated to-day by the desire to see India a great and modern Power.

ORGANISATION.

1. The Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc shall be the supreme authority of control and guidance of the Azad Hind Dal The appointment of the General Officer Commanding or Sipah-Salar at the Centre who will be responsible for the entire organisation of the Dal, will be in the hands of the Working Committee.

2. The Sipah-Salar will appoint Salar-e-Subha in the provinces in consultation with the Provincial Head of the Forward Bloc.

3. Salar-e-Subha will appoint a Provincial Mobilisation Board with the co-operation of the Provincial Forward Bloc. Similar machinery should be set up for the formation of the subordinate branches of the Azad Hind Dal.

4. There shall be two Boards (a) Training and (b) Consultative.

5. The Central Training Board shall be appointed by the Sipah-Salar in consultation with the President and the Genernal Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc.

The training shall consist of (i) spiritual, (ii) intellectual, (iii) physical, (iv) ambulance & first aid, (v) technical and (vi) social services (mass contact).

6. The Central Office of the Azad Hind Dal shall be at the headquarters of the All-India Forward Bloc.

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7. Volunteers of the Dal will expect no remuneration, but the wholetime officers and Instructors may be give an honorarium if and when necessary.

8. The Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc will provide the requisite finances for the Central Office of the Dal, while the Provincial and subordinate Committees of the Forward Bloc will be responsible for the provision of necessary funds to the provincial and local branches of the Azad Hind Dal.

9. The volunteers are expected to provide their own uniforms as prescribed by and in accordance with the regulations of the Azad Hind Dal.

10. The Flag of the Dal shall be the National Flag.

11. The Volunteers' Badge shall have leaping Tiger on the Tri-colour background to be worn on the left upper arm.

12. The national anthem shall be "Subh Sukh Chen-ki Barkha Barse" while the marching song shall be "Kadam Kadam Badhaye Ja."

13. The slogans of the Dal shall be "Netaji Zindabad", "Azad Hind Zindabad" and "Inquilab Zindabad".

14. There shall be three sections of the Dal, namely:- Men, Women, and Balak.

15. The Azad Hind Dal shall maintain its own Band both at the Centre and in the Provinces.

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